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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/017,712	12/12/2001	Vesa Rantanen	460-010741-US(PAR)	5232

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EXAMINER	
MISTRY, O NEAL RAJAN	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2173	

DATE MAILED: 08/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/017,712	RANTANEN, VESA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	O'Neal R Mistry	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 December 2000*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *12 December 2000* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This application has been examined.

2. Claims 1-21 are presented for examination.

Priority

3. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in parent Application No. 20002759, filed on 12/15/00.

Drawings

4. The Examiner contends that the drawings submitted on December 12, 2000 are acceptable for the examination proceedings.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1-12, 14 –18, & 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Boss et al (U.S. Patent Number 5,758,110), hereafter referred Boss.

6. In regards to claim 1, Boss discloses a method for transmitting information from a first terminal to a second terminal, in which method visual information is displayed on a display of the first terminal, wherein in the method at least one area on the display of the first terminal is defined, the information on which area is transmitted to the second terminal provided with at least one display, wherein the visual information received in the second terminal is displayed on said display of the second terminal (col. 2 lines 32-

47) [The invention provides methods and apparatus for task based application sharing in a graphic user interface such as Windows.RTM.. A user, referred to as the host user, designates an application to be shared, referred to as a shared application. Another user at a remote location, referred to as the client user, shares control of the shared application. The shared application runs on and executes only on the host system. The client system has a rectangular area on the display screen within which all shared applications are displayed. Further, the client user can see the windows of a shared application and controls the shared application by performing mouse and keyboard movements with the client keyboard and mouse. Because the shared application is running on the host system, all client mouse and keyboard movements are first transmitted to the host system and actually executed on the host system.]. The examiner interprets that a host and client terminal have a rectangular window in that information is being display on both terminals at the same time, which both rectangular area is used to display the exact information or share information on the host machine to the client. The information is transported over a network.

7. In regards to claim 2, Boss discloses said area is defined by means of a limiting frame displayed on the display (col. 39-40) [The client system has a

rectangular area on the display screen within which all shared applications are displayed.].

8. In regards to claim 3, Boss states the location, the size and/or the shape of said limiting frame can be changed (col. lines 11-14) [In block 320 of FIG. 5a, whenever a window change is detected on the host system, the automatic resizing feature of the present invention is initiated. In block 321, a window enumeration procedure which keeps track].

9. In regards to claim 4, Boss discloses the visual information received in the second terminal is displayed on a fixed location of said display of the second terminal (col. 2 lines 62-67 & Figures 7 & 8) [Further, operations are monitored, and changes in a window of a shared application are transmitted to the client system as display information. The display information is then utilized by the client system to reproduce any changes in the window as displayed on the host system.].

10. In regards to claim 5, Boss states the presentation location of the visual information received in the second terminal can be changed in the display of the second terminal (col. 2 lines 41-47) [Further, the client user can see the windows of a shared application and controls the shared application by performing mouse and keyboard movements with the client keyboard and mouse. Because the shared application is running on the host system, all client mouse and keyboard

movements are first transmitted to the host system and actually executed on the host system.] The examiner interpret that the second terminal (client terminal) has the ability to utilize the mouse or the keyboard, which entails allows the second terminal to change the display area.

11. In regards to claim 6, Boss discloses information related to the location of the area defined on the display of the first terminal is transmitted to the second terminal, wherein the visual information transmitted from the defined area is displayed on a substantially corresponding location on said display of the second terminal (col. 7 line 54 – col. 8 line 3) [FIG. 8 illustrates the detection of covered portions feature of the present invention. On host system 14, a shared task application 1 (app 1) is partially covered by a non-shared task application 3 (app 3). The lower right corner of application 1 covered by non-shared task application 3 may contain data. In addition, Windows.RTM. does not update covered areas on a screen and data under the covered areas may be consequently stale. The detection of covered portions of a shared task feature of the present invention draws a transparent hatch over the potentially stale area of the shared task on client system 11's display screen. Because such hatched area is transparent, the client user is still able to read the data located in this hatched area. When application 1 or application 3 is moved, or application 1 is brought to the top of the

display screen of host system 14, the hatching on client system 11 is removed and the previously hatched data is updated.]. The examiner interprets the host machine makes a chance on the display area, and second terminal makes an update chance corresponding to the change of the host terminal, this allows the second terminal to have visual information displayed in a defined area that corresponds to location on the display of second terminal.

12. In regards to claim 7, Boss states area defined on the wherein the information display of the first terminal is transmitted at intervals, wherein the visual information is updated at intervals on the display of the second terminal (col. 8 lines 25-30) [if all the windows have been processed, then in block 360, a communication packet containing the window list created in blocks 354 through 359 is sent to the client system in block 361.]. The examiner interprets that when information is sent in communication packets the, the information is sent in intervals because packets are information that streamed from one terminal to another.

13. In regards to claim 8, Boss discloses an information transmission system comprising means for transmitting information from a first terminal to a second terminal, which first terminal comprises at least one display for displaying visual information, wherein the system further comprises means for defining at least one area on the display of the first terminal, means for transmitting information contained in said area to the second terminal, in connection of which at least one display is arranged, wherein the second terminal comprises means for displaying the received visual information on said

display of the second terminal (col. 2 lines 32-47) [The invention provides methods and apparatus for task based application sharing in a graphic user interface such as Windows.RTM.. A user, referred to as the host user, designates an application to be shared, referred to as a shared application. Another user at a remote location, referred to as the client user, shares control of the shared application. The shared application runs on and executes only on the host system. The client system has a rectangular area on the display screen within which all shared applications are displayed. Further, the client user can see the windows of a shared application and controls the shared application by performing mouse and keyboard movements with the client keyboard and mouse. Because the shared application is running on the host system, all client mouse and keyboard movements are first transmitted to the host system and actually executed on the host system.].

14. In regards to claim 9, Boss states a means for defining said area comprise means for displaying a limiting frame on the display, and means for changing the location, the size and/or the shape of said limiting frame (col. 2 lines 39-40 & col. 2 lines 51-56) [The client system has a rectangular area on the display screen within which all shared applications are displayed.] & [detecting of children of a shared task feature, automatic

resizing of remotely shared rectangle feature, detecting of shared area covered by non-shared windows feature, remotely shared rectangle auto-resizing remotely shared rectangle auto-scroll feature, client mouse/keyboard movement transmission feature and cursor display on client display device feature.].

15. In regards to claim 10, Boss discloses a means for changing the presentation location of the received visual information on said display of the second terminal (col. 5 lines 64-col. 6 line 10 & Figure 7) [FIGS. 5a and 5b illustrate the automatic resizing feature of the task based application sharing method of the present invention. This feature allows for the automatic resizing of the remotely shared rectangle to current application extensions. All shared applications are displayed within the remotely shared rectangle on the client system. Whenever windows are manipulated in the host system, the current list of windows in the system that belong to the shared tasks are examined. The data thus retrieved is utilized to update the size of the remotely shared rectangle on the client system. Hence, whenever a shared application is resized, minimized, or when a pop-up appears on the host system, the size of the remotely shared rectangle on the client system is updated as well.].

16. In regards to claim 11, Boss states means for transmission of information related to the location of the area defined on the display of the first terminal to the second terminal, wherein the second terminal comprises means for displaying the visual information on a substantially corresponding location on said display of the second terminal (col. 4 lines 18-31 & Figure 2) [FIG. 2 illustrates the task based application sharing method of the present invention. In the task based application sharing method of the present invention, both the host and the client user share control of host system 14. Further, the host and the client user only share control of one or more applications which the host user has selected to share. These shared applications are displayed within the shared corresponding rectangle 16 on client system 11. The shared application runs on host system 14. What appears on display screen 12 of client system 11 is a duplicate image of what is displayed on display screen 13 of host system 14. All client mouse and keyboard movements on the shared applications are executed on host system 14 on which the shared application is actually running.]. The examiner interprets that the rectangle view is a way of displaying information from the first terminal to the second terminal, and by first terminal has the ability to use the mouse and keyboard on the rectangular display which allows visual information corresponding to the location on the second terminal.

17. In regards to claim 12, Boss discloses means for transmitting information displayed on an area defined on the display at intervals, wherein the transmitted visual information on the display of the second terminal is arranged to be updated at intervals (col. 8 lines 25-30) [if all the windows have been processed, then in block 360, a communication packet containing the window list created in blocks 354 through 359 is sent to the client system in block 361.]. The examiner interprets that when information is sent in communication packets, the information is sent in intervals because packets are information that streamed from one terminal to another.

18. In regards to claim 14, Boss discloses a terminal, comprising means for transmitting information to a communication network, and at least one display for displaying visual information, wherein the terminal further comprises means for defining at least one area on said display, means for transmitting the information contained in said limited area to the communication network (col. 2 lines 35- 41 & col. 6 lines 35-41) [Another user at a remote location, referred to as the client user, shares control of the shared application. The shared application runs on and executes only on the host system. The client system has a rectangular area on the display screen within which all shared applications are displayed.] & [In block 328 the communication packet, created from the shared windows list, transmitted by the host system is examined. In blocks 329 and 330, a new remotely shared rectangle is computed for each

shared window listed in the communication packet. The new remotely shared rectangle is computed to encompass all shared windows.]. The examiner interprets that the prior art has the ability to display visual information in a define area, and has the ability of transmitting information to a communication network by using communication packets.

19. In regards to claim 15, Boss discloses a means for defining said area comprise means for displaying a limiting frame on the display, and means for changing the location of said limiting frame (col. 5 line 64 -col. 6 line 10) [FIGS. 5a and 5b illustrate the automatic resizing feature of the task based application sharing method of the present invention. This feature allows for the automatic resizing of the remotely shared rectangle to current application extensions. All shared applications are displayed within the remotely shared rectangle on the client system. Whenever windows are manipulated in the host system, the current list of windows in the system that belong to the shared tasks are examined. The data thus retrieved is utilized to update the size of the remotely shared rectangle on the client system. Hence, whenever a shared application is resized, minimized, or when a pop-up appears on the host system, the size of the remotely shared rectangle on the client system is updated as well.]. The examiner interprets automatic

resizing feature of the task application for invention is related to the means for changing the locations of limiting frame.

20. In regards to claim 16, Boss states means for defining said area comprise means for displaying a limiting frame on the display, and means for changing the size of said limiting frame (col. 5 line 66 – col. 6 line 10). [This feature allows for the automatic resizing of the remotely shared rectangle to current application extensions. All shared applications are displayed within the remotely shared rectangle on the client system.]. The examiner interprets that the prior art has the ability of changing the size of the frame automatically.

21. In regards to claim 17, Boss discloses means for defining said area comprise means for displaying a limiting frame on the display, and means for changing the shape of said limiting frame (col. 5 line 66 – col. 6 line 10). [This feature allows for the automatic resizing of the remotely shared rectangle to current application extensions. All shared applications are displayed within the remotely shared rectangle on the client system.]. The examiner interprets that the prior art has the ability of changing the shape of the frame automatically.

22. In regards to claim 18, Boss states means for transmitting the information displayed on the area defined on the display at intervals (col. 8 lines 25-30) [if all the windows have been processed, then in block 360, a communication packet containing the window list created in

blocks 354 through 359 is sent to the client system in block 361.]. The examiner interprets that when information is sent in communication packets the, the information is sent in intervals because packets are information that streamed from one terminal to another.

23. In regards to claim 20, Boss discloses a terminal, comprising means for receiving a visual information, and at least one display for displaying a visual information, wherein the terminal fudher comprises means for displaying on the display at least one piece of visual information contained in a limited area, which visual information is created of a limited area on the display of another terminal (col. 2 lines 32- 47) [The invention provides methods and apparatus for task based application sharing in a graphic user interface such as Windows.RTM.. A user, referred to as the host user, designates an application to be shared, referred to as a shared application. Another user at a remote location, referred to as the client user, shares control of the shared application. The shared application runs on and executes only on the host system. The client system has a rectangular area on the display screen within which all shared applications are displayed. Further, the client user can see the windows of a shared application and controls the shared application by performing mouse and keyboard movements with the client keyboard and mouse. Because the shared application is running on the host system, all client mouse and keyboard

movements are first transmitted to the host system and actually executed on the host system.].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

24. Claims 13, 19, 21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boss et al (US Patent Number 5,758,110), hereafter referred to as Boss, in view of Hawkins et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,318).

Boss shows a method and apparatus for sharing applications via a graphical user interface over a communication network. The apparatus display a rectangular area on the host machine and allows any client machine to view operations only in the rectangular area. The client also has functional capabilities in rectangular area parallel to the host machine, and is able to operate other functiions outside the rectangular area. The rectangular areas in the host and client machine are capable of being resize to

accommodate multiple functions between the two terminals. Boss discloses the two terminals being connected over a communication network, which allows packets to be sent between the host and client (col. 2 lines 32-47) & (col. 5 line 64-col 6 line10) & (col. 6 lines 35-42). Boss does not show the host or client having a wireless communication device.

In short, Hawkins et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,318) shows a host machine communicating to a client machine over a wireless network. The wireless client receives information from the host machine and displays information to screen.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to use a host terminal communicating to a wireless client terminal to display information, from a rectangular area on a host machine, to the screen.

The modifications would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the two inventions because it is desired to is an improved system and method for handheld device to access information, and motivated to search different types of communication networks that have the ability to transmit communication packets between wireless terminals.

25. In regards to claim 13, Hawkins discloses information transmission system according to claim 8, wherein at least one terminal is a wireless communication device (col. line & Figure 4) [FIG. 4 shows a wireless network topology 400 used for some embodiments of the invention. The main components of the wireless communications system are the wireless client 405,

the wireless network access point 410, the tunneler 430, the proxy server 180, and the Internet 190. The wireless network access point 410 has a corresponding wireless network access point radio 420.]

26. In 19 & 20 are substantially equivalent to claim 13, therefore claims 19 & 20 are rejected because of similar rationale.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to O'Neal R Mistry whose telephone number is (703) 305-2738. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am - 6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W Cabeca can be reached on (703)308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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